acceptable. In this strategy, the control of vector borne disease is achieved by involving the communities in the control of mosquito breeding by employing simple methods of filling, levelling, draining and use larvivorous fishes. In this strategy, the insecticides are either not used or used only in special circumstances.

BICP study on Bulk Drugs

2110. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of bulk drugs for which BICP has not conducted cost-cum-technical study even after the lapse of 4 years from the previous cost study;

(b) what are the reasons for the failure to do so and when was last study conducted and price recommended;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of these drugs are those which are available in the market at prices lower than Government fixed prices;

(d) what steps have been taken to rectify the situation;

(e) whether it is a fact that BICP has made market survey of prices of these drugs; and

(f) if so, what are the prices of each?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have not sent their cost-cum-Technical reports in respect of bulk drugs given in the statement which according to them are also produced in the country, after the promulgation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987.

(b) Cost study in respect of some of these drugs is in progress whereas in respect of certain other drugs BICP is awaiting data from the manufacturers.

(c) to (f) Market survey of prices of bulk drugs is not carried out by the BICP. Reports about the availability of some of these bulk drugs at prices lower than Government notified prices have been received. BICP has been requested to expedite the Cost study.

Statement

1. Quinine
2. Isoxuprine
3. Mebhydroline
4. Analgin
5. Phenytoin Sodium
6. S Methyl Dopa
7. Metronidazole
8. Cloxacellin
9. Piperazine
10. Pilocarpine
11. Amoxycillin
12. Ampicillin
13. Cemetidine
14. Dextropropoxyphene
15. Doxycycline
16. Diphenoxylate
17. Framycetin
18. Hydralazine
19. Iron Dextran
20. Metoclopramide
21. Naldixic Acid
22. Pentazocaine
23. Promethazine
24. Reserpine
25. Ranitidine
26. Sulphadoxine
27. Valporic Acid
28. Timolol
29. Metoprolol
30. Chlorpromazine
31. Imipramine.

Routine Lifting of Samples of Milk from Trucks bringing Milk to Delhi

2111. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer given in the Rajya Sabha to Unstarred Question 1652 on the 9th May, 1989, Unstarred Question 1527 on the 1st August, 1989 and Unstarred Question 608 on the 19th March, 1990 and state:

(a) what were the reasons for not lifting samples of milk from trucks bringing milk to Delhi from neighbouring States in the routine raids during the year 1988; and

(b) whether Government would consider conducting vigilance enquiry for not lifting samples of milk from trucks during the year 1988; if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) and (b) The information furnished by Delhi Administration is as under:—

No sample of milk was taken from trucks during the year 1988 as there was no complaint received by the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration to the effect that trucks were carrying adulterated milk.

Further inadequate number of Food Inspectors and Local (Health Authorities) is also a contributory factor for not lifting samples of milk from trucks. This staff had to be deployed for their optimum utilisation based on various other priorities. However, the Department had lifted 77 samples of milk during the year 1988 from various persons engaged in sale of milk.

There is no vigilance angle involved in not lifting the samples from trucks, and, as such, there is no question of conducting any vigilance enquiry.

Assam Gas Cracker

2112. DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Gas Cracker has been established as a techno-economically viable proposition;

(b) how does it compare with other cracker based complexes under consideration in terms of techno-economic merits; and

(c) what is the pay back period, internal rate of return and breakeven point of the following cracker-based complexes under consideration or implementation as per the records of the concerned Department—

(i) Maharashtra Gas Cracker
(ii) Auriya Gas Cracker
(iii) Haldia Petrochemical Complex (Naphtha based)
(iv) Hazira Gas Cracker
(v) Gandhar Gas Cracker
(vi) Assam Gas Cracker
(vii) Vizag Petrochemical Complex (Naphtha based)
(viii) NOCIL's (Naphtha based expansion)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b) Feasibility reports received from different parties for the proposed gas cracker complex in Assam are based on various assumptions.

(c) For such mega projects, the pay back period would be in the range of 4 to 6 years, IRR in the range of 15 to 18% breakeven point in the range of 60 to 70% depending on the feedstock pricing, product mix, location etc.

Transfer of BICP Officers

2113. SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of officers together with their designation; who were transferred from Cost Study, BICP, to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals during the last six months and the jobs assigned to them;

(b) what are the considerations which necessitated their transfers;

(c) out of these the names and details of the transfers which were effected on the orders of the Ministers of Industry Petroleum and Chemicals;

(d) whether it is a fact that these transfers are effected to serve the vested interests of some companies to the detriment of others;

(e) whether it is a fact that these officers are also empowered to draft orders on behalf of the Ministers;